

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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WEATHER FORECAST,
CHANGE
Barometer 29.09

July 24th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 83; Humidity...87, 87.

July 24th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 83, p.m. 84; Humidity...70, 68.

No. 8847

第二十ニ六年于王

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912.

四月

五月廿日七英連香

886 pm A.M.
Single Copy 10 Cents.

TELEGRAMS

NAVAL POLICY.

LORD SELBORNE'S VIEWS.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 23.
Received, 21, 5 p.m.

In the House of Lords, Lord Selborne drew attention to the gravity of the situation revealed by Mr. Churchill's statement, wherewith he dealt in detail. He said the Government's proposals, especially in the Mediterranean, were temporary make-shifts, which proved conclusively that we were at least eight battleships short. He heartily endorsed Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Asquith's references to the Dominions, marking an evolution in the history of the Empire.

The Earl of Crewe admitted the gravity of the position, and emphasised there were no divisions in the Cabinet on the subject. To announce a great programme would be simply to spur on others and defeat our own object. He welcomed the participation of the Dominions, which must mean the representation of their interests in the Councils of the Empire. Our best powers, he said, should be used to consider how best this was achievable.

Viscount Haldane agreed that in the absence of sufficient sea power the garrisons were ludicrously inadequate. With an adequate sea power no attack on them could be sustainable. So far as the situation exists at present, we were giving the garrisons the protection of an adequate sea power.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGE.

"I am far from wishing to speak in a tone of easy optimism," said Viscount Haldane. "On the contrary the country is face to face with the most trying of naval situations. The Government has made up its mind that Britain's position depends upon its sea power. We have told the only Power that is our rival, in the most friendly fashion; that that is our view, and that whatever efforts they put forth, they must reckon on our making still greater efforts than theirs. We have said we do that, not with any intention of aggression, but because sea power is our life, and in that we intend to remain supreme. That is the view of the Government, and this is the principle to which we have pledged ourselves."

In a letter to the "Times," Lord Cromer regrets that the state of his health prevented him from attending the Lords debate last evening. He declares that the question of strengthening the Mediterranean garrisons is a point of purely subsidiary importance, notably as regards Egypt, compared with naval predominance. There cannot be a greater delusion than to suppose that the addition of ten thousand men in the garrison of Egypt will materially affect the situation. The only result will be to add to the number of prisoners captured in the event of defeat. Command of the sea alone connotes the possibility of holding Egypt.

MR. CHURCHILL EXPLAINS.

Later.

On the continuation of the debate in the House of Commons on the Supplementary Naval Estimates, Mr. Churchill said it was incorrect to say that the battleships were being withdrawn from the Mediterranean because they were wanted in Home waters. They were being withdrawn, firstly because they were useless where they were owing to the presence of the new Austro-Italian ships, and secondly because their crews were wanted to man the more powerful ships of the King Edward class, which otherwise would have to be relegated to the Reserve.

TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL POLICY.

DETERMINATIONS.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

Later.

Continuing, Mr. Churchill denied that the transfer of four battle-ship cruisers to Malta would reduce the Fleet in Home waters below what the Admiralty hitherto considered was the irreducible minimum. He clearly intimated that if the naval strength of other Powers in the Mediterranean developed largely, we would increase our force, and, if necessary, create a Dreadnought Battle Squadron there.

NO NEED FOR PANIC.

Mr. Churchill also pointed out that sufficient men would be available by 1915 to man three or four battleships above the fixed number. "We have the situation well in hand," declared Mr. Churchill, "and there is no need for panic or alarm".

TIBETAN INDEPENDENCE.

BRITISH SYMPATHY.

London, July 24.
Received, 25, 4.45 a.m.

The "Times" calls attention to the importance of Tibet's struggle for independence, and considers that the restoration of Chinese authority is exceedingly unlikely, in view of China's state of disorganisation and lack of money and men.

A POSSIBILITY.

The journal states that the time may be possibly approaching when Britain may have to reconsider her position in regard to the Tibetan question. The Chinese government, having been ousted from Tibet by the Tibetans themselves, may never again be in a position to act as intermediary in Anglo-Russian negotiations with Tibet, as provided by the Anglo-Russian Convention.

CONVENTIONS IGNORED.

Moreover, the "Times" points out, China has deliberately ignored the Anglo-Russian and Anglo-Chinese Conventions. Britain does not seek a single inch of Tibet, but the cause of the unfortunate Tibetans struggling for freedom deserves our sympathy.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

DOCTORS ADAMANT.

London, July 24.
Received 6.5 p.m.

The British Medical Association has approved the recommendation to break off negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George in connection with the Insurance Act.

ASSOCIATION'S ADVICE.

Later. The Congress of the British Medical Association has resolved by 117 votes to 22 to call on all practitioners not to accept appointments connected with the Insurance Act, except regarding the sanatorium benefit.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE. GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

STRIKERS' BLASPHEMY.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 24, 6.10 p.m.
Received, 25, 9.46 a.m.

At a big demonstration held on Tower Hill, Mr. Ben Tillet asked the strikers to join him in prayer. The crowd then repeated after him:—"Oh, God, strike Lord Devonport dead!"

They followed up by singing:—"He shall die!"

A RIOT.

The strikers marched to Wapping, where a riot ensued. The police charged, and 40 arrests were made, while fifteen people were injured.

GENERAL STRIKE.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, Secretary of the Seamen's Union, is endeavouring to procure a general strike by Saturday.

TURKESTAN MUTINY.

LOYALISTS' TRIUMPH.

London, July 23.
Received, 24, 6.5 p.m.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says that officially reported a mutiny has broken out in Turkistan among the sappers near Tashkent. On the 14th inst. 130 mutineers fired on the camp from evening to morning but were repulsed by the loyalists. The mutineers killed two and wounded 16, including four officers.

POLICE RAID ON NEWSBOYS.

Owing to the arrest of one of our newsboys by the POLICE yesterday afternoon, many of the boys became frightened and returned to this office with their papers unsold.

As a consequence of this arrest and fright, we NOW OFFER to all bona fide NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," whose names are enrolled during the month of JULY, the SPECIAL RATE of \$1.50 (half price) PER MONTH.

If the action of the police prevents the paper from being sold on the streets by newsboys, we will sell it direct from this office as well as deliver it to all our subscribers, old and new alike.

Hongkong, July 2, 1912.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS BEATEN.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 24, 6.55 p.m.
Received, 25, 9.50 a.m.

The Australians were beaten by Hampshire at Portsmouth by eight wickets.

The South Africans drew with the Woodbrook Club and Ground at Bray.

Middlesex beat Warwickshire at Lord's by nine wickets.

Surrey and Yorkshire drew at the Oval.

Sussex and Lancashire drew at Brighton.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN ACTIVITY.

London, July 24.

Received, 25, 10.55 a.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the "Matin" affirms that Italy is about to lay down six super-Dreadnoughts (two of which will be laid down at the end of 1912), and Austria three.

This is regarded as explaining Mr. Churchill's reference to a Mediterranean Power contemplating a considerable pro-

TELEGRAMS.

SUDDEN ILLNESS.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 24, 4.55 a.m.
Received, 25, 5.5 p.m.

The "Times" correspondent at Colombo states that Sir Henry E. McCullum, G.C.M.G., Governor of Ceylon, while touring, was attacked by broncho-pneumonia at Trincomalee. His condition is causing anxiety.

AGAINST FOREIGN LOANS.

TURKESTAN MUTINY.

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PRESIDENT AND PREMIER.

London, July 23.

Received, 24, 6.5 p.m.

President Yuan has refused to accept the resignation of Premier Lu, and has threatened to resign if Lu persists in his intention.—"Shat Po."

CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.

London, July 24, 4.55 a.m.

Received 5.10 p.m.

President Yuan has accepted the resignation of Chang Chun-kwei from the Governor-Generalship of Chekiang, and has appointed Chu-sui as his successor.—"Shat Po."

A LOAN RUMOUR.

London, July 24.

It is reported that a British firm, trading under the name of Po Hing and Co., has agreed to lend the Chinese Government £1s. 20,000,000, and that the agreement for the same has been signed.

PARTITION "SCARE."

London, July 24.

Received 6.5 p.m.

The German and Belgian Ministers at Peking are alleged to have warned the Chinese Government, that should the Russo-Japanese agreement regarding the partition of Mongolia and Manchuria be recognised, China will probably be partitioned.—"Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

NO POLITICS.

Shanghai, July 24.

President Yuan has prohibited the Presidential staff from joining any political party.

THE CABINET.

London, July 24.

Received 6.5 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George surprised the House of Commons late last night by announcing that the Government had decided the time had come to reconsider the whole problem of the settlement of trade disputes. Mr. J. O'Grady (Lab., Leeds) opened the debate, demanding that the Government should intervene in the London strike.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Government at present had no power except of enquiry and conciliation and it would be a mistake to deal with this particular strike, which raised the general issue of non-adherence to agreements. The Government would shortly introduce legislation to deal with labour troubles as they arise, and which would be applicable to both sides.

MEDALS FOR MONEY.

London, July 24.

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TELEGRAMS.

LOAN BALLS THROUGH.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

Peking, July 24.

Received, 5.5 p.m.

The negotiations for a loan to China by the international banking group, as representing six foreign nations, have fallen through. French and Belgian financiers are now fighting hard to secure China's promise to negotiate a loan with them.

MANCHURIA.

RUSSIA TACTFUL.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 24.

Received, 25, 11.20 a.m.

Prince Katsura has conferred for two hours with M. Kokovtseff, the Russian Foreign Minister, with regard to the Russo-Japanese position in Manchuria.

It is stated that Russia is dis-

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Steamers Tons Starting TUESDAY, 1912
MONGOLIA...27,000 Aug. 6, 1 P.M.
KOREA...18,000 Sept. 3, 1 P.M.
SIBERIA...18,000 Sept. 17, 1 P.M.

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NILE...11,000 July 30, 1 P.M.
PERSIA...9,000 Aug. 27, 1 P.M.

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KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANDON.

BESTWARD.
The S.S. "ITINDA" 5,257 tons, Captain W. W. Tucker, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBE on the 31st July, at Noon, to be followed on the 10th August by S.S. "MUTTRA," Captain W. Carey, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

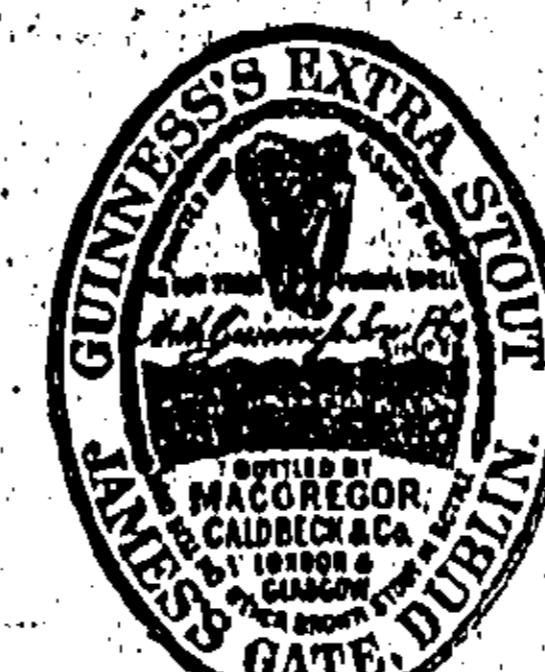
WESTWARD.
The S.S. "ITINDA" 5,257 tons, Captain A. J. Evans, will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and RANGOON on the 27th July, at Noon, followed by the S.S. "FILALALA," Captain H. W. Talton on the 6th August at Noon, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern convenience.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone No. 216,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1912.

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and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1912.

46

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PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL-
STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in
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THE TAIKOO DICKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.
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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.
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Old Post Office Building,
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Eyes Examined without charge.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1912.

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PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.
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TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m. Every 15 min
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10 min
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	15 min
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	10 min
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	15 min
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	10 min
2.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	15 min
3.15 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	10 min
8.10 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 10 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m. every 15 min
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	15 min
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 min
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min
3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	10 min
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	10 min

NIGHT CARS

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 10 minutes.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

DAILY PRESS.

The Naval Debate.

On no question is public opinion more unanimous in Great Britain than that this supremacy must be maintained at all costs to the Empire. Lord Charles Beresford's attitude is perplexing.

The gallant Admiral has been one of the most trenchant critics of the country's unpreparedness.

Now he would seem to have yielded round, for he tells the Government it is making war inevitable by strengthening its naval position.

We can only suppose the Admiral's attitude is one of hostility only on the ground that he seems the programme inadequate.

When we leave the details and view in its broad perspective this naval rivalry, is it not a mortifying comment on our boasted civilisation?

John Ruskin wrote

some twenty years ago: "Observe

what the standing of nations on

their defence really means."

It means that, but for such armed

attitude, each of them would

go and "rob the other"; that

is to say, that majority of

active persons in every na-

tion are at present—thieves.

That is putting the whole que-

tion in simple and expressive

English. If the nations of the

world had faith in the common

honesty of each other they would

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the extent they have been in re-

cent years; but it is just because

they have no such faith that they

are each of them spending mil-

lions every year in buying an

increasing store of panic. None

can doubt that this makes a

war inevitable, at any rate

extremely probable eventually.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

China Mail

Supplementary Naval Estimates.

Lord Beresford even goes so far in his unctuous towards the Government generally by expressing his opinion that he and his friends are astonished that Mr. Balfour should "praise Mr. Churchill." Mr. Balfour would certainly not be likely to do were he as he is narrow-minded as Lord Charles; but the ex-Premier, though a staunch conservative, never allows it to be forgotten that he is a genuine patriot and that party shibboleths are secondary to his deep and abiding interest in the true welfare of the country.

The Estimates will, of course, receive the sanction of the vast majority of the House of Commons as also the approval of the country generally, and there can be no doubt that this further addition to the strength and the power of Britain's navy will make not only for the greater solidity of the Home country and the British Empire, but will also be an additional safeguard to the peace of the world.

South China Morning Post.

China Freights.

A curious feature of the situation is that while on the Yangtze the revival of trade has led to a substantial rise in rates and an agreement between the shipping companies operating there, the Canton river rates for both passage and freight are absurdly low. For some time out-thrust competition has been extraordinarily keen and rates have consequently been reduced to bedrock. Our contemporary attributes this to the innovation of the railway. The Canton-Kowloon line is doubtless doing very well, but it is still a question whether it has seriously affected the traffic on the river as to cause the frantic struggle for business that some of the companies are engaged in.

Daily Press.

The Naval Debate.

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increasing store of panic. None

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extremely probable eventually.

TELEGRAMS.

LADY NURSE'S ACTION.

Yesterday's Later Evidence.

The following telegrams appeared in an extra published as we to press yesterday:

THE FACTORY FIRE.

EIGHT GIRLS PERISH.

Réuter's

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 24, 3.10 a.m.
Received, 4.20 p.m.
Altogether eight perished in the celluloid factory fire in Moor Lane, London.

Fifteen girls were trapped on the top floor of a five-storey building, and four were incinerated; three were killed by jumping a distance of 60 feet and falling on a skylight, while one died in hospital.

No fire escapes were available.

LONDON DOCKS.

EXTENSION SCHEMES.

London, July 24, 3.10 a.m.

Received, 4.20 p.m.
In addition to the South Albert Dock Extension, the Port of London Authority has accepted a tender amounting to £200,304 for deepening the East India Docks, and also approved of a £20,000 scheme for berthing extension at Tilbury.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

MUSICAL LADY ARRESTED.

London, July 24, 3.10 a.m.

Received, 4.20 p.m.
Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc., the well-known composer, has been arrested for complicity in the affair at Nuneham Park, the residence of the Right Hon. Mr. Lewis Harcourt, in which two well-dressed women were discovered by the night watchman, one being in possession of a quantity of methylated spirits.

MONGOLIAN DOG FARMS.

Sixty-five thousand black "Newchwang mats" was an item in an auctioneer's catalogue at a sale the other day. They were all sold, and their sale spelt the end of all things for a correspondingly large number of dogs. Newchwang mats, in fact, are nothing more than mats made from the skins of dogs specially reared in China for you to wipe your feet on.

Real skins and real furs are becoming so scarce that a huge trade is growing up in supplying imitation ones for the market. Not faked, mind you. When you are buying a Newchwang mat you are told that it is a new variety of bear skin. The simple fact is that genuine skins are becoming more difficult to get and substitutes must be found.

There are hundreds of farms specially devoted to dog-raising in Mongolia. Most of the dogs are killed when only a year old, and their skins sent by thousands all over the world.

Cats have not yet been cultivated for the market, though a "wild-cat" pussy farm was put forward a short while ago, in which the promoter suggested feeding the cats on rats, and the rats on the bodies of the cats after they had been skinned, thus making the scheme self-supporting. Needless to say, it is not working.

In Germany, however, the household cat is looked upon as a distinct asset in case the family fortunes are not flourishing. There are dealers there always willing to pay for cat-skins, the very commonest tabby skin fetching a shilling. These cat-skins make excellent rugs, pure Maltese or tortoiseshell fetching high prices. Many of them are dyed and used as the lining for winter cloaks.

In the south of Russia thousands of horses are bred for their skins. Don't be surprised to learn that some of the long black "fur" coats that are so much the fashion nowadays are made from Russian colts. The colts are killed when a few days old and their skins are covered with beautiful black silky hair, which makes a fine substitute for genuine fur.

"Pearson's Weekly."

GENERAL NEWS.

In Protest Against Queue-cutting.

The case in which Miss Emma Hamilton is suing Mr. H. W. Looker for \$1,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal, occupied the whole of yesterday and is expected to take two or three days more. In addition to the evidence already published in the "Telegraph" for yesterday plaintiff continued her testimony.

Detailing another incident plaintiff said she went into the dining room one afternoon and found three places set for tea, for the child, herself and an amanuensis. She went to Mrs. Looker and asked her if she meant the amanuensis to sit down to tea with her. She said, yes. Plaintiff said nothing at the time, but she felt it was not a thing she should be asked to do.

Did you say anything about it? I asked Mrs. Looker if that need occur again as I did not care to have an amanuensis sitting down to tea with us.

Did it ever occur again? — No; it never occurred again.

Have you had any cause to complain about Mr. Looker's behaviour with regard to? When you first came out, was there any incident with regard to any letters? — Mr. Looker brought up some letters which he opened. He brought up one from my lawyers, one a bill from Shoolbreda for £1, and the other was a "Speculator." They all came on separate days. His excuse was that he wanted to read the paper coming up in the train. When I gave it to Mrs. Looker I said: "Mr. Looker wouldn't want to see the paper as he opened it." Mrs. Looker said: "That should not happen" or something of that sort.

Did you have any other things to complain of? — He used to come into the dining room in the morning when we were at break-fast in my pyjamas.

The Cross-examination. In answer to Mr. Looker, plaintiff said she was only allowed by her family to take up nursing at the age of 31 or 32 years.

Why were you allowed to take it up at 31 or 32 and not before? — My father was no longer alive.

After your father died, you were allowed to take it up. Did you or did you not tell Mrs. Looker in London that you took up nursing because you could not get on with your mother and sisters at home? — That is quite untrue.

You are able to live with your mother and sister if you like? — Yes. There was too many of us at home, another sister had come home.

Do you not hold the view that as long as a person is determined to get her own way, she gets it? — No.

Did you say to Mrs. Looker, after you were engaged, that as soon as you heard of her application for a nurse to go abroad you were determined she should take the new? — Five million dollars worth of the stamp have been printed so far.

The New Mayor of Tokyo. — The Emperor of Japan has been pleased to appoint Baron Sakatani to the office of Mayor of Tokyo, in succession to Mr. Y. Ozaki, who has resigned. Baron Sakatani will take up his new post with a larger salary than was paid to his predecessor, the Tokyo Municipal Assembly on Tuesday having voted an increase in the salary from £6,000 to £10,000 per annum.

Rice Speculators Punished. Judgment was given on the 12th inst. in the Aomori (Japan) District Court in which thirty-one rice speculators were charged with violation of the regulations governing the rice exchanges. Eighteen of the accused were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from six to twelve months, while the remainder were ordered to pay fines amounting in all to Y.430.

Possible Rickshaw Monopoly in Hankow.

It is stated that a company has been formed to take over the monopoly of the ricksha traffic on the new streets of Hankow when built and has made application for registration. The promoters say they are ready to take out 1,000 licenses. The matter is being considered.

Russian Labourers for the Amur. Twenty-three thousand labourers have arrived at Harbin recently from European Russia for employment in the construction of the new Amur Railway.

Well! some people do you know. (Laughter). The case was adjourned until to-day.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
for each insertion.

WANTED.

FLAT, SUITE ROOMS, or Apartments wanted shortly by professional man and wife. With catering imperative. Electric light, fan, &c. "Rock," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph," Hongkong, 23rd July, 1912. [548]

TO LET.

TO LET, in a well furnished house in good beauty a Bedroom with verandah. Private Bathroom, Electric Light. Suitable for two friends or married couple. — Apply "English," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph." Hongkong, 20th July, 1912. [534]

OFFICES in King's Building.

"Routfury," 11 Conduit Road, from st June. Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
COMPANY LIMITED.
Act. 16th Dec. 1911. [538]

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF
FEVER.

After fever—whether it be ordinary fever of the simple character or one of the serious diseases like Typhoid, the acute stage of Malaria, etc.—the unfortunate patient is always left in a condition of more or less prostration and collapse, with anaemia of greater or less intensity, and a sensation of mental and physical weakness which makes him take an utterly erroneous and despondent view of his condition.

Obviously, the thought uppermost in his mind, the supreme desire of his existence, is to get better as rapidly as possible, to feel the warm blood coursing through his body, and to have that mental and physical grip over himself which are the characteristic sensations of perfect health.

In achieving this desired end, nothing will have so rapid an effect as Sanatogen, which is known, the world over, as the most revitalising, the greatest restorative and the best recuperative tonic food in the world. Its reputation rests on the bedrock of medical opinion, as it is by the direct prescription of doctors everywhere that that reputation has attained the eminence it enjoys.

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The effects Sanatogen has wrought in the after treatment of all fevers, restoring the blood to the condition of health, reinvigorating the nervous system, building up the bodily strength and restoring the weight which has been lost, are facts which are easily verified by everyone, for they are within the knowledge of all doctors, and your own physician must substantiate them if you ask him.

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BIRTH.

RAMSAY.—At 3 Ormsby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon, on July 15, Mrs. A. Ramsay; a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912.

PUT TWICE IN PERIL.

The proceedings in the White-Warriner Case which took place in the local Police Court on Saturday last, though affording no solace to the tale told, may possibly serve to point out food for reflection to the moralist. It is an accepted axiom of English law that a man may not be put in peril twice for the same offence, and the result of this has been authoritatively stated to be that if a man has been tried for an offence and acquitted he cannot afterward be indicted for the same offence, if the first were such that he could have been lawfully convicted; and that if he be prosecuted a second time, he may plead "autrefois acquit," and it will be a good bar to the indictment, and, further, that it is immaterial whether the first acquittal were in a summary proceeding or an indictment. It has also been decided that the true test by which the question whether such a plea is a sufficient bar in any particular case may be tried is, whether the evidence necessary to support the second indictment would have been sufficient to procure a legal conviction upon the first.

The above is, of course, but an offshoot of the underlying principle upon which the administration of British Justice is founded "Fiat justitia ruat cœlum" ("Let justice be done though the sky should fall")—a principle which, during the course of the centuries wherein the Courts have evolved "order" out of "chaos," has, amidst all the turmoil and dangers to which it has from time to time been exposed, nevertheless contrived to remain as a beacon for all time, and this, despite the presence in the past of such dark and gloomy days as those which flourished under the Tudor and Stuart Sovereigns, when "Justice" was the synonym for Abuse and Oppression of the worst imaginable type—a period when Selden brought his celebrated reproach against "Equity," that it depended on the measure of each Chancellor's foot.

To most British Subjects it will no doubt come as a surprise to find that in a British Colony a man may be tried before a local Magistrate and acquitted upon the merits, and yet be subsequently re-arrested and convicted upon the same charge as that wherein he was previously acquitted, and many can no doubt be found who will say "how can such a thing be possible?" The answer is to be found in the wording of the following Section (No. 26—Subsection 1) of the Magistrates Ordinance (No. 3 of 1890):—

"It shall be lawful for a Magistrate, on such grounds as he may, in his discretion, deem sufficient, to review his decision or adjudication within seven clear days from the date thereof, (unless in the meantime an application has been made to state and sign a case under Section 98 and such application is not withdrawn) and, on such review, to re-open and re-hear the case wholly or in part, and to take fresh evidence and to reverse, vary, or confirm the previous decision or adjudication."

We do not know whether the construction and effect of the above Subsection have ever been the subject of judicial decision, but it would, we imagine, be startling to the questers we have referred to above to find—if that be the case—that the effect of the Section is such as to enable a Magistrate who has tried and acquitted a person on a charge of, say, Larceny (*and has thereby given a determination on the merits of the charge*) to review his decision on such grounds as he may in his discretion deem sufficient, and to retry the person whom he has already acquitted on the merits, and convict him on the same or additional evidence.

In the course of his decision in a fairly recent case, one of the learned Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in England made the following observation—which some may deem apposite to the subject matter of this Article.

"When Acts give Judges power to use 'if they think just,' the justice meant is not that elusive and indefinable concept called 'abstract justice,' but is justice in accordance with established principles and rules known to and applied by the Courts."

Applying the above observations to the situation with which we are dealing, we would remark that we prefer the principles and practice adopted by the Courts of Law in England to those apparently (as we must assume is the case in view of the facts before us) authorized by the Hongkong Legislature.

It is of course possible that it may some day be held by the Full Court that, notwithstanding the wording of Subsection 1 of Section 98 of the Magistrates Ordinance which we have set out in extenso above, the effect thereof is not to override in all cases the time-honoured axiom of the English Common Law "that a man may not be put twice in peril for the same offence."

In the case to which we refer in this article, the Magistrate somewhat naively made a remark to the accused's solicitor to the effect that it could do the accused no harm for his case to be the subject of a rehearing, which reminds us of the witicism of a celebrated wag who, in the course of a pleasurable argument upon the relative merits and demerits of Hades and the Elysian Fields respectively, spontaneously gave utterance to the following:—

"I may be at first."

"That to be burnt would be worst."

"Yet time the annoyance might soften."

"But if you got bored."

"With praising the Lord."

"You'd be more bored by praising Him often."

DAY BY DAY.

Culture need not be the luxury of the rich.

Magistrate Resumes.
Mr. E. A. Irving resumed duty at the Police Court, to-day.

Mail Arrived.
The Litan arrived to-day from Shanghai with the Siberian Mail.

Body Found in a Boat.

The Body of an old man has been found in a boat at Tai Kok Tsui.

Obstruction.
Two men were fined \$2 each at the Police Court to-day, for causing an obstruction.

Cruiser Sails.
The Japanese cruiser "Uji" and the British torpedo boat 038 sailed early this morning.

Boy's Ball Estranged.
A boy who was found trespassing on the Queen's College grounds by Mr. Grant, has estranged his ball, \$10.

Chinese Injured.
As the result of injuries received through an assault, a Chinese from Aberdeen has been taken to the hospital.

Quarantine Restriction Withdrawn.

Indo-China has withdrawn quarantine regulations against Hongkong, but Asiatics will be subject to medical examination before disembarking.

Arms and Ammunition.
At the Police Court, to-day, a man was fined \$250 for being in unlawful possession of quantity of arms and ammunition.

Found Hanging.
The body of a Chinese female which was found hanging by the neck in a cubicle at 16 Tai Wo Street, Wan Chai, has been taken to the mortuary. The body was discovered by the mother-in-law.

Probably Drowned Whilst Bathing.

The clothing of two Chinese has been found on Queens Road, west of the dye works at West Point, and it is conjectured that two men have been bathing and lost their lives. At this particular spot the current is very strong.

Fell From A Window.

A man has been removed to the hospital suffering from injuries caused by falling from a window on the second floor of 216 Hollywood Road. It is supposed he overleaped himself whilst hanging out clothing.

L'Union Fire Insurance Co.

The balance sheet of L'Union Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., shows that the subscribed capital is £400,000, the fire reserve fund £90,770, the future premiums under long term policies £4,801,607, and the premium income, in 1911, £1,356,325.

Conviction no Deterrent.

At the Police Court, to-day, four men were charged with being in unlawful possession of opium. Two of the defendants were convicted for similar offences on Tuesday last and on the 10th inst. respectively. They were now fined \$15 each or in default three weeks. The other two were discharged.

At Home.

Sunday the 29th inst. being the 61st anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Peru, the Peruvian Consul in Hongkong will be At Home, at his offices, College Chambers, Glenealy, on that day between 10.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. to receive the Peruvian community, British officials, officers, colleagues etc., etc.

Not Planter's Death.

We regret to learn that Mr. Francis E. Pears, founder and manager of the pioneers of the rubber planting industry in Malaya, has died in England, after an operation, at the comparatively early age of 42. Mr. Pears was well-known and liked in many quarters of the Far East, and was probably the cleverest and most successful planter in this part of the world.

The Marcelline Strike and the French Mail.

The "N.C. Daily News" is informed by the agent of the Messageries Maritimes that he is in further receipt of telegram from the head office that, owing to the continuance of the seamen's strike in Marseilles, the departure of the Company's str. Caledonian on July 14 from the latter port is postponed indefinitely. It will be remembered that on the 12th instant it was stated that the Caledonian, instead of sailing on June 30, would in all probability sail on July 1.

It may be at first

That to be burnt would be worst.

Yet time the annoyance might soften.

But if you got bored.

With praising the Lord.

You'd be more bored by praising Him often.

A QUESTION OF BAIL.

Are One or Two Sureties Necessary?

Mr. Lewis of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master, made an application before Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, to-day, for bail for a man and woman who were charged with returning from banishment.

Detective Inspector Collett:—I ask your Worship not to allow bail under \$500 each.

Mr. Melbourne:—That is what

Mr. Lewis suggests I think.

Mr. Lewis:—Yes, that is so.

Mr. Melbourne:—I think it is necessary to have two sureties.

Mr. Lewis:—One surety will

do. Mr. Melbourne:—We have had two before.

Mr. Lewis:—It does not matter whether it is one or five so long as they have the property.

Mr. Melbourne:—I think there should be two.

Mr. Lewis:—If my bondsmen can satisfy the Registrar General he has got the property to cover the bail, is that not sufficient?

Mr. Melbourne:—I think it ought to satisfy if he is worth more than \$1,000. If your man is worth \$1,000 he can put up more.

Mr. Lewis:—You want this one man to stand surety for both of \$500 each.

Mr. Lewis:—He has seven or eight thousand dollars worth of property and he can put up the deeds, or he can put up \$500 in cash. It is not as though these people were likely to leave the Colony; they want to remain and prove they are desirable residents. Bail was fixed at \$500 each on one surety for the amount.

The female defendant cried out: We want to be banished, we do not want to leave the Colony (laughter).

CANTON NEWS.

A SECOND VISIT.

Burglars Busy at Mr. A. Siebs's Residence.

For the second time in about two years, burglars have been busy at the residence of Mr. A. Siebs, No. 9 Conduit Road, where they were busy at an early hour on Monday morning. On the first occasion the visitors of the night secured about \$300, but on this occasion no such luck favoured the intruder or intruders.

As the result of Monday's operation a silver box was taken from the dressing table in Mr. Siebs's bedroom, to which access was gained through an open window. He had also secured some silverware and was about to make good his escape.

In his anxiety not to jeopardise his liberty the burglar dropped the articles into a bush. On a search being made next day the missing property was found.

The silver box was valued very highly by Mr. Siebs because it was a prize won by himself for bagging the greatest number of pheasants at a drive in Germany. Mr. Siebs's gratification at having the box restored to him can thus be well imagined.

The police have the matter in hand.

THE MAIL.

Some Hints to our Readers.

We take the liberty of cautioning our readers to make sure, before mailing letters, that the stamps are well secured in position on the envelopes before mailing.

The gum in use on many of the stamps is of a very inferior quality. That used on the ten cent stamp is especially bad; so bad in fact that the stamps frequently curl up and fall off before the letter leaves one's hand.

That no letter on which the postage has not been paid in full will be forwarded via Sibon, should be borne in mind.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.

Tried to Steal Sleeping Man's Shoes.

Whilst an Indian watchman was asleep, a Chinese thought he would get away with his boots. He had secured one but he could not get the second the watchman wakened and caught him.

At the Police Court, this morning, the man was sent to gaol for fourteen days and ordered to be kept in the stocks for four hours.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS COMPETITION.

Stewart of the Police has beaten Edwards of Kowloon (last year's Champion) in the Lawn Bowls Championship Competition. Stewart and Bateman of Taikoo are now in the prize list: Russell of Kowloon, and Hamelton of Taikoo; Scott of Taikoo, and Pitt of the Police, have now to determine the other two prize-takers.

ALLEY BOWLING.

A friendly match between four members of the Hongkong Club and four members of the Club Germania took place yesterday and was won by the Hongkong Club with a margin of 210 points. Following are the scores:

Hongkong Club
Club Germania.

J. H. Kemp 815 825 1640

J. Hooper 818 735 1553

P. Wolff 804 728 1530

O. Butchison 760 677 1446

6190

Mr. Heliot 757 819 1576

O. Meyer 752 789 1541

O. Wagner 789 730 1475

F. Martin 821 737 1358

5930

THE NINGPO.

War-Junk's Fresh Start for Frisco.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The "Goobon" Stowaways.

After a protracted hearing at Singapore, the case against the seventy-six Chinese who stowed away on a.s.s. "Goobon," when she lay here last, has "fizzled out," terminating in the infliction of nominal fines. Though we are no friend to the stowaway (with special reference to the Chinese brand) we do not see that any other judgment was open to the Singapore magistrate. In the first place, the Norddeutscher Companie made no attempt to prosecute, and in the second (this point may be news to some of our readers), the Public Prosecutor was himself the first to show that the Chinese, having stowed away on a non-British ship could not be prosecuted in Singapore qua stowaways. Taking into consideration all the facts, we opine that the defending counsel hit the right nail when he suggested that the real delinquents were the ship's own firemen and third-class stewards.

The Position in Tibet.

There is some heart-burning in Peking, it appears, over the position of Tibet, and the belief is currently expressed—or so it is reported from native sources—that Britain means to lay hands on that country. As usual, the "Times" has some pertinent comments to make on the subject, while it is still in the air. It points out the extreme unlikelihood of China, in her disorganized state, being able to restore Chinese authority in Tibet, and hints that the time is approaching when Britain may have to reconsider her position with regard to that country. That is a plain statement of the position as it stands. Britain has no wish to secure Tibet, and she will not act except that it is clearly necessary if the Chinese themselves cannot mend

"PONGO YOU'RE WRONGO."

INTERESTING EVIDENCE IN NURSE'S ACTION.

MR. LOOKER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MISS HAMILTON.

The case was continued this morning before the Justice of the Peace, in the Summary Court, in which Miss Emma Sophia Hamilton, a trained lady nurse, is suing Mr. H. W. Looker of Messrs. Danson, Looker and Deacon to recover \$1,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Rawlinson, Barrister of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Looker defended in person.

The case was heard by a jury of the following:—Messrs. F. Maitland, A. R. Lowe and L. Berindongo.

Plaintiff was again in the witness box, and was cross-examined by Mr. Looker.

You told us yesterday that you did not tell Mrs. Looker that as soon as you heard she was applying for a nurse to go to the East, you were determined she should take you; you adhere to that?—Yes.

Did you tell her that you told the Norland Institute it was no use their putting the application before other nurses because you were determined to have it?—No.

You told us yesterday that you have always received excellent testimonials, did you not?—Yes. Is that true?—Yes.

You told us it was not usual for employers to write in temporary cases?—No; I said that was not always the case.

In accepting the engagement with me did you consider you were working with the Norland or not?—I considered I was working with the Norland.

But you told Mrs. Looker that you had nothing to do with the Norland?—No.

You deny that?—Yes.

And you confirmed that statement to me on one occasion; do you deny that?—Yes.

If you were working for the Norland was it not very important that you should have a written testimonial in the book at the end of every year, and on termination of any engagement?—No; at the end of every year, yes.

Excellent Testimonials.

Do you always get a testimonial when you leave a situation?—No.

But you told us you have always had excellent testimonials?—So I have.

Witness was asked as to one engagement with a Mexican lady, whom she left at New York, and from whom she had obtained no testimonial.

Why did you leave the Mexican lady?—I was obliged to do so by a friend of the Norland Institute in New York.

Why did you leave her?—Because it was not safe to go to Mexico with a Mexican lady.

Why?—There was a great deal of trouble in Mexico at the time.

No other reason?—She had already threatened me twice.

What had she threatened to do?—She threatened to stab me twice.

Because you wished to have your own way over her with regard to the child?—Not at all.

Did you appeal to the husband when the wife threatened to stab you?—No.

Witness explained that the reason why she did not obtain a testimonial was because her book was stowed away in her baggage.

Took the Full Course.

Continuing in reply to questions about the training course, plaintiff said she took the full course except for music. A month after she left the institute drawing was also included.

I put it to you that you told Mrs. Looker that part of the course was drawing. You were given a book with pictures on one side which you had to copy on the other, to show that you were able to teach the child, and you used to take them home, and trace them?—No; there was no drawing; they were printed through for sewing.

Did you tell Mrs. Looker that order was a thing you could never carry out and that she was a friend to another, privately?

His Lordship saw no legal objection, but Mr. Harris urged that it was a breach of etiquette.

His Lordship allowed the letter to be put, Mr. Looker proposing to rend the correspondence in his opening.

Mr. Looker:—Touching the letter incident, do you suggest I had any improper intention or motive?—No.

Do you suggest it was done otherwise than by inadvertence or accident?—No.

Now, you told us that on several occasions you had to pay your own train fare?—Yes.

How many?—I paid my fare when I went out to East Point. No; before that, when Mrs. Looker took the child and me down to the town to do some shopping, I paid it when I went to the Gymkhana and when I took the child to a christening, and I paid it when Mrs. Looker took the child and me down to the park.

His Lordship:—The gardens?—Yes.

Mr. Looker:—Is it not a fact that, on arrival in Hongkong, Mrs. Looker offered you a nurse's ticket and you refused it?—No.

Do you stand there and say it is not true?—Yes.

And you said you preferred to pay for your own ticket?—No.

I put it to you, you refused to have a nurse's ticket because you thought it derogatory?—No.

And that those occasions when you paid your own fare were chiefly occasions when you went on your own pleasure?—I went with the child.

Did not ask to be Paid Back. Did you ever ask to be paid back the fare?—Under the circumstances I could not.

I ask you, did you or did you not?—Mrs. Looker asked me to bring the money to pay for my own fare.

Did you ever ask to be paid back the tram fare?—No.

Referring to the matter of drilling classes, at Mrs. Looker's house, plaintiff admitted that remuneration was offered her for the extra work, but she refused it.

Why did you tell the jury that the suggestion came from Mrs. Looker and you got no increase of salary? Why did you say that? Your object was to make out that you had been badly treated because you had not been given an increase?—Not at all; it was one of the many things I did willingly.

Taking plaintiff through the particulars, questions were addressed to her relating to an incident on a launch. The allegation was that the plaintiff reproved the child for eating something given her by Mrs. Looker.

Do you say that your conduct was not rude or insolent?—No.

I put it to you that it was so rude and insolent that it made everybody uncomfortable and a dead silence followed; is that true?—No.

An Interesting Development.

Plaintiff denied that she oversaid the agreement was worthless as she signed it under protest. It was also untrue that, at the same interview, when the above was supposed to be said, she said that her grievance was that of being overworked but of the tone in which Mrs. Looker spoke to her.

The conversation took place in Mrs. Looker's bedroom. This all happened after the operation that Mrs. Looker underwent.

This afternoon an interesting development took place in the office. The parties had come back into court after the adjournment when the solicitors concerned were summoned to the judge's room by the clerk of the court.

After His Lordship and the solicitors had been in chambers for about half an hour the plaintiff was sent for.

At 2.50 p.m. all parties returned, no settlement having been arrived at.

Mr. Looker:—You told us yesterday that you have a good memory?—Yes.

Saying one thing one day, and contradicting it the next?—No.

I put it to you that you told Dr. Harston, who came to see you, what was the matter with you, and the next day you said there was nothing wrong with you at all?—He did not come to see me on two following days.

Did you say the next time he came nothing to see you that there was the matter with you at all?—I did not

THE H. N. KONG TELEGRAPH

"WHEN IN DOUBT PLAY TRUMPS."

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say that nothing was wrong with that case again Sir W. B. Peat would have difficult decisions to make.

You told us yesterday you were perfectly strong and had no nerves?—I said I was not suffering from nerves but I had nerves in the throat and the eyes.

And you said you preferred to pay for your own ticket?—No.

I put it to you, you refused to have a nurse's ticket because you thought it derogatory?—No.

And that those occasions when you paid your own fare were chiefly occasions when you went on your own pleasure?—I went with the child.

And were you perfectly well and had nothing the matter with you all the time you were in Hongkong?—I was well except when Dr. Harston came to see me.

Less of Sleep and Worry.

Were you not at one time suffering strongly from nerves?—I don't know whether you would call it nerves, I was suffering from loss of sleep and worry.

Did you not say that a person suffering from nerves was not fit to have the care of the child as it must have a reactionary effect on the child?—I meant hysterical nerves; hysteria.

Continuing, plaintiff denied the child went to bed crying because she had told her she would have toothache because she had not cleaned her teeth after eating a cherry.

The incident in question was when the child, after having her teeth cleaned, ate an olive given her by her mother. Plaintiff said "you have been eating something, I can smell it." The child burst out crying and asked if she would have toothache.

Plaintiff reassured her that she would not. She denied that she constantly forced the child to eat carrots, turnips, macaroni and spinach, or that her persistence in this was the cause of friction between herself and Mrs. Looker. She had never told Mrs. Looker she had no business to interfere.

With regard to the clothing of child, she wanted to put on more clothing as the weather got colder on arrival in Hongkong, but Mrs. Looker did not think it necessary. However, plaintiff did put a sweater on the child.

(Proceeding.)

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S BANKRUPTCY.

A meeting of Mr. Horatio Bottomley's creditors was held at Bankruptcy Buildings on June 20 for the purpose of appointing a trustee of his estate.

Mr. E. Leadam Hough, Senior Official Receiver, in the chair,

said that the meeting had become necessary in consequence of Mr. Bottomley having been adjudged bankrupt since the conclusion of the public examination.

Mr. Harry Dade, on behalf of

Mrs. Curtis, the largest creditor,

moved that Sir W. B. Peat,

chartered accountant, be ap-

pointed trustee of the estate.

Mr. Bell objected to the

appointment of Sir W. B. Peat

as trustee on the ground that he

was auditor of John Bull (Limited)

and Mrs. Bull (Limited), and as

such was in an equivocal position

as regarded the bankrupt's estate.

He was also a trustee of another

creditor of the bankrupt—namely,

the Charing Cross Bank

—and there would be difficult

questions arising between the

estate of the Charing Cross Bank

and that of the bankrupt. There

was every likelihood of a re-

construction of John Bull (Ltd.)

and Mrs. Bull (Limited), and in

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CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & CO.

don't intend to compete in price with the very low-priced wines sold, which are often only claret in name; but what they do undertake to do is to give the best possible value at each of the prices quoted, and they guarantee that their wines are pure Bordeaux and are entirely made from grapes grown in the Bordeaux district.

The following wines are guaranteed pure Bordeaux Claret free from drugs, colouring or added matter:

Medoc.
St. Emilion.
Ch. Pontet Canet.
St. Estephe.
Ch. Leoville.

Bottled and shipped by

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & CO.

(EST. 1804.)

GARNER QUELCH & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Tel. 836.

ASAHI BEER

SAPPORO BEER

SAKE

SAVE YOUR EYES.

If your sight is failing, or your eyes trouble you, come in and have them examined.

It costs you nothing.

WE ARE PRACTICAL OPTICIANS.

And our annual lens, or make a screw to pair of spectacles on the premises. Don't throw your frames away; have them repaired by

N. LAZARUS,
OPTICIAN.

1A, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.

Note our Price \$12.00 per dozen containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 liters.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1912.

LADY MAY'S AT HOME, 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, August 17.

Fourth Gymkhana Meeting.

Saturday, July 27.

V. R. C. Fete.

Wednesday, July 31.

General Meeting, Messrs. Goo.

Fenwick and Co., Ltd., Noon.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

Trooping of colours by

K.O.Y.L.I., Morden Day.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. half yearly meeting.

Lady May's at Home, 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, August 17.</

LOG BOOK.

The New Canadian Pacific Railway
Hotel in Vancouver.

Contracts have been awarded for the erection of the new C.P.R. Hotel in Vancouver, which entail before it is completed in its entirety, an expenditure of three million dollars. The work is complicated by the fact that the hotel will be erected on the site of the present building, the business of which will be carried on throughout the operations. The old building will be underpinned, and the excavations for the foundations as well as the foundations themselves, will be completed before the actual work of demolition of the superstructure is commenced. As soon as the foundations are finished, the construction of the wing next to Opera House Lane will be rushed. This will be used in conjunction with the old building for hotel business, and as soon as the ground floor of the main wing is finished, it will be covered with a temporary roof and used. Then the old building will be torn down.

The main block will be of ten stories, and provision is made for extending the building to fifteen or sixteen stories, the matter now being the subject of negotiations with the civic sumptuous style. For instance in the ladies' loggias on the Georgia Street side, prominent artists will be set to work to paint the walls in the Italian Renaissance style. The dining-room is planned to be the finest on the continent—no less—and there will be a concert room having a seating capacity of 600, which may be used for a ballroom. On Granville street there will be six first-class merchant shops, and a bar one hundred feet long. There will be 600 rooms in the building when it is of six stories, and 900 when it is completed to its full height of 16 stories. The main wing and power plant, for which the contract has now been awarded, will cost \$1,500,000.

Freight Rates on Japan Tea.
The question of the Pacific freight rates on tea, which has been pending for a long time, has now ended by the Japanese shipping companies withdrawing from the Conference, so far as this part of the carrying trade is concerned. On Monday, the 9th instant, Mr. Sakawa, Director of the Mercantile Marine Bureau, invited the representatives of the Japanese shipping companies concerned to meet him for a discussion on the matter.

The steamship companies were represented by officials from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and Osaka Shōsen Kaisha, and the ten shippers by Mr. Otani, Chairman of the Central Board of Tea Guilds. At this meeting it was agreed to abolish the rebate system in so far as the shipment of tea is concerned, and to reduce the freight by as much as the rebate which was formerly allowed. In future, therefore, tea is to be carried on the Japanese vessels at the rate of \$8.50, instead of the former \$8.50. This new rate is to come into effect from to-day, the 10th instant. The rebates on the tea already shipped are to be paid at the convenience of the shipping companies concerned.

The "Asahi" states that the foreign tea merchants, who were formerly inclined to side with the foreign steamship lines, now seem disposed to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Japanese companies. In these circumstances, it is thought that the foreign shipping companies will reduce their rates to the level of the Japanese companies.

Yangtze-trade Freights.
The principal lines engaged in traffic on the Yangtze have come to an agreement whereby freights will be raised 30 per cent. all round. No rebates will be granted on Bills of Lading and negotiations are reported to be in progress for a similar rise in passenger rates on the lines.

Decrease in Dalny's Export Trade.

The export trade from Dalny for the month of June showed a considerable falling off, only three foreign steamers having entered the port during the month. The total amount exported was 1,000 tons, being about 5,000 tons less than the exports for the month of May.

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Delta	P. & O. Co.	3 August, Noon
London, Rotterdam and Antwerp, &c.	Pomberkeshire	J. M. & Co.	6 August, about
Havre, Rotterdam and Hamburg, &c.	Ehorst Bulow	H. A. L.	13 August
do do do	Brigavia	H. A. L.	5 September
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Suvia	H. A. L.	11 September
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg	Goldensels	H. A. L.	23 August
Marseilles, &c., via Suez Canal	Kamo Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Silesia	H. A. L.	7 August
Trieste, Fiume, Venice via Singapor, &c.	Silesia	S. W. & Co.	31 July

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

New York	Atholl	D. & Co.	23 August, about
do	Ambris	H. A. L.	31 August, about
New York, via Suez Canal	Ioverclyde	S. T. & Co.	10 Sept., about
Boston and New York	Indragiri	J. M. & Co.	30 July, about
do	Indramayo	S. T. & Co.	30 July
do	Kansas	Bank Line	9 August
San Francisco, etc	Tenyu Maru	T. K. K.	20 August
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan	Nijo	P. M. Co.	30 July, 1 p.m.
San Francisco via Keelung and Japan, &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	6 August, 1 p.m.
Seattle via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	5 August
Mexico, Peru, Chile via Japan	Buyo Maru	T. K. K.	4 October
Mexican, Peruvian & Chilean via Japan	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	6 August, Noon
Victoria, and Tacoma via Japan	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	8 August
Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai and Japan	Sade Maru	O. S. K.	30 July
Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	8 August, 1 p.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Monteaglo	C. P. R. Co.	17 August, 1 p.m.
do	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	3 August, 6 p.m.

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Yawata Maru	N. Y. K.	2 August, Noon
do	Coblenz	M. & Co.	10 August, 9 a.m.

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Choribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjimahi	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Middle of August
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutsang	J. M. & Co.	27 July, Noon
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta	Ceylon Maru	N. Y. K.	27 July
Yokohama and Kobe	Iola	J. M. & Co.	27 July, Noon
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Voorwaerts	S. W. & Co.	31 July, about
Japan	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	F. half August
do	Tjipanauk	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July, Noon
Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July, 5 p.m.
Kobe and Moji	Arratoon Apear	D. S. & Co.	29 July
Manila	Yuensong	J. M. & Co.	27 July, 2 p.m.
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cobu	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	3 August, 2 p.m.
do	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	9 August, 4 p.m.
Manila, Cobu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	30 July, 4 p.m.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Huijhow	B. & S.	27 July, 4 p.m.
Tientsin	Chibishing	J. M. & Co.	26 June, Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	26 July, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai	Foochow	B. & S.	26 July, 4 p.m.
Foochow via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	31 July, Noon
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daiji Maru	O. S. K.	28 July, Noon
Shanghai and Kobe	Kirin Maru	N. Y. K.	29 July
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Fooksang	J. M. & Co.	1 August, Noon
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Bombay Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Yeddo	A. N. & Co.	20 July
do	Nippon	A. N. & Co.	20 August, about
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Doa of Glamis	J. M. & Co.	23 August, about
Shanghai	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	4 August
do	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Linan	B. & S.	27 July, M'night
do	Yingchow	B. & S.	27 July, M'night
do	Aredia	P. & O. Co.	1 August, about
do	Choysang	J. M. & Co.	26 July, Noon

THE LAST WORD

IN PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE CENT PER WORD!

FOR EACH INSERTION

IF YOU HAVE A HOUSE TO LET.

IF YOU DESIRE TO RENT A HOUSE.

IF YOU REQUIRE ROOMS.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO LET ROOMS.

IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF A POSITION.

IF YOU HAVE LOST ANYTHING.

IF YOU HAVE FOUND ANYTHING.

ADVERTISE IN THE "TELEGRAPH"

FOR EACH INSERTION

ADVERTISE AND WATCH RESULTS.

ONE CENT PER WORD!

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

Eastern Extension.

List of unclaimed telegrams

lying in the Eastern Extension

Office at Hongkong:

Evans Customs, from London

Sub. Changquan Manwoo, from

Habana.

Bert, J. B. Changquan Manwoo, from

Habana.

Baldwind, Mr. and Ichonee, F.

Mrs. Winn, Changquan Manwoo, from

Habana.

Charette, de Changquan Manwoo, from

Habana.

Dorina, John H. Changquan Manwoo, from

Habana.

Diethoff, F. A. Changquan Manwoo, from

Habana.

Duncan, J. Changquan Manwoo, from

Habana.

Guthrie, G. L. Changquan Manwoo, from

Habana.

Howkey, Mrs. Changquan Manwoo, from

Habana.

Kachler, O. Changquan Manwoo, from

Habana.

Per s.s. Lutzow, arrived 24th July,

from Genoa, &c. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Bate, E. R. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Bell, C. D. J. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Bon, G. A. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Blanch, N. F. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Blum, Chas. B. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Kwae Two, Mr. &

S. R. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Crook, Miss Kwae Two, Mr. &

Curry, G. P. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Davis, C. H. Kwae Two, Mr. &

D'Oestiges, V. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Eaton, W. C. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Eames, E. J. W. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Chronfels, Mr. and Quisen, Miss E.

Foster, H. R. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Flavin, A. G. Kwae Two, Mr. &

French, Mrs. & child Kwae Two, Mr. &

Fuller, Dennis Kwae Two, Mr. &

George, Mr. & Mrs. Kwae Two, Mr. &

F. J. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Hedge, Miss Kwae Two, Mr. &

Goubon, V. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Gould, Mr. & Mrs. Kwae Two, Mr. &

Gratman, D. M. G. Kwae Two, Mr. &

MARKET PRICES.

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Aldricry	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. C. L. Lambe	Weihaiwei
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	Master West	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. B. E. Prichard	Kiukiang
Britomart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. W. H. Darwell	Hankow
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. Williams	Hankow
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,380	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Weihaiwei
Cherub	Water tank and tug	390	—	340	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Olio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Veale	Canton
Defence	—	—	—	—	Captain H. Bruce M.V.O.	Weihaiwei
Fame	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Shanghai
Handy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt.-Com. F. G. Brickendon	West River
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt.-Com. W. G. O. Maxwell	Hongkong
Kont	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt C.S.I.	Kobe
Kinsha	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt	Hankow
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. C. Pasco	Labuan
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,000	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley	Hongkong
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. B. H. F. Barttelot	Weihaiwei
Moorhen	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith	Hongkong
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Weihaiwei
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtse
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. E. T. B. Chambers	Weihaiwei
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell	Weihaiwei
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. N. Luxmore	Hongkong
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Weihaiwei
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. A. Dixon	West River
Rosario	Depot ship for Submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Hongkong
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. I. S. Hilton	West River
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtse
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Gunner E. J. Trillo	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Comdr. C. J. Eyres	Hongkong
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Hon. Guy Stopford	Chungkiang
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-C. H. R. N. Cotrell	Dormer Hankow
Usk	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Bluett	Weihaiwei
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	300	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Weihaiwei
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	620	—	450	Lt.-Com. F. A. Reyne	Singapore
Wolland	T.B.D.	590	—	5,700	Lt.-Com. C. Seymour	Shanghai
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	360	5	5,900	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford	Weihaiwei
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Comdr. J. C. Borrett	Kiating
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtsze
Woolark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock	Hankow

Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, R.O.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.						
Submarines:						
No. 36,	Lieut.-Comdr. Godfrey Herbert					
No. 37,	Lieut.-Comdr. A. A. L. Fenner					
No. 38,	Lieut.-Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington					
T.B. 035,	Lieut.-Comdr. Woodward,			West River.		
T.B. 036,	Lieut.-Comdr. Murphy,			West River.		
T.B. 037,	Lieut.-Comdr. Nicol,			West River.		
T.B. 038,	Lieut.-Comdr. Seymour,			West River.		
AMERICAN.						
A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign M. G. Miller	Olongapo
A-4	"	—	—	—	Lieut. E. D. McWhorter	"
A-6	"	—	—	—	Ensign J. C. Van de Carr	"
A-7	"	—	—	—	Ensign C. M. Yates	"
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. C. S. Graves	Yangtze River
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. Hill	
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. S. W. Oake	Canton
Chauncy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher	Yangtze River
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. S. S. Robinson	Shanghai
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. L. Oswald	Olongapo
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. B. H. Green	Yangtze River
Elcan	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt. Com. V. S. Houston	"
Helena	Gunboat	1,302	8	1,988	Com. R. H. Jackson	Olongapo
Michigan	Tender-submarine	1,900	6	1,100	Chief Gun. J. Mitchell	—
Montadnock	Monitor	3,909	6	3,900	Lieut. E. P. Svarz	Swatow.
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,244	Com. H. A. Wiley	So. P. Waters
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. C. A. Woodruff	
Piscataqua	Gunboat	—	—	—		
Pompey	Sea going tug	854	2	1,600	Lieut. S. W. Wallace	Hongkong
Quiros	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	Lieut. R. V. Lowe	Shanghai
Rainbow	Gunboat	350	2	203	Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld	Yangtze Riv.
Samar	Cruiser	4,360	14	1,800	Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cruising
Saratoga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. E. D. Washburn, Jr.	Ichang
Villalobos	Armored cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Commander H. A. Bispham	Wuchang
	Gunboat	370	8	203	Ensign H. A. McClure	Yangtze Riv.
	Gunboat	1,302	8	1,804	Commander W. A. Edgar	Hongkong

AMERICAN.

port 6,000 \$ 3,800 Com Dr. C. M. Stone

MARKET PRICES.					
Hongkong, July, 18, 1912.					
BUTCHER MEAT.					
肉食					
C.					
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 20	尾龍扒	Salmon,—Ma Van Y	lb. 40	芝士
„ Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	20	鹹牛肉	Shark,—Sa Yu	0	芝士
„ Roast,—Shiu	20	燒牛肉	Skate,—Po Yu	11	立魚
„ Breast,—Nagu Lam	16	牛腩	Shrimps,—Ha	32	沙翁
„ Soup,—Tong Yuk	15	牛肉湯	Snapper,—Lap Yu	36	鰻魚
„ Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	20	牛柳	Soles,—Tat Sa Yu	24	左口魚
„ do.—Sirloin Cotom,—Ngan Lau	30	牛腰	Tench,—Wan Yu	17	腳魚仔
„ Sausages,—Ngau Chauung	24	牛肝	Turbot,—Cho How Yu	24	銀魚仔
Bullock's Brains,—Know	per set 9	牛腦	Turtles, small, fresh water,—Kork Yu	56	
„ Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li	each 45	牛潤	White Bait,—Ngau Yu Chai	—	
„ corned,—Ham Ngau Li	80	鹹牛利頭			
„ Head,—Ngau Tau	80	牛頭			
„ Heart,—Ngau Sum	12	牛肩			
„ Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kiu	18	牛腳			
„ Feet,—Ngau Kask	9	牛腰			
„ Kidneys,—Ngau Yi	9	牛尾			
„ Tail,—Ngau Mei	18	牛肝			
„ Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb. 12	牛肚			
„ Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	6	牛仔頭脚			
Calve Head & Foot,—Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1	羊肺骨			
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 22	比手			
„ Leg,—Yeung Pei	22	猪手			
„ Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	20				
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	22				
„ Brains,—Chu Know	per set 24				
„ Feet,—Chu Kark	lb. 12				
„ Fry,—Chu Chak	25				
„ Head,—Chu Tau	15				
„ Heart,—Chu Sum	each 13				
„ Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	9				
„ Liver,—Chu Con	lb. 30				
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	—				
„ Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	—				
„ Leg,—Chu Pei	24				
„ Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	15				
Sheep Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Kark	set 50				
„ Heart,—Yeung Sum	each 6				
„ Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	0				
„ Liver,—Yeung Con	lb. 24				
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	22				
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20	生牛油			
„ Mutton,—Sang Yeung Yau	22	生油			
Veal,—Ngau Chai Yuk	20	仔牛內			
„ Sausages,—Ngau Chai Chauung	20	牛仔腸			
POULTRY.					
生口					
Cts.					
Chicken,—Kai Chai	lb. 34	雞仔	Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 1	了治竹
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	36	鷄	Cheuk	—	澳門豈
Ducks,—Ap	25	班鳩	Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tau	—	上海豆
Doves,—Pan Kau	each 22	鴿	(French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hui Pin	—	芽菜
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz 24	鵝蛋	Tau	—	金
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 45	鶏	Sprout,—Ah Olio	5	門
„ Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	30	海南鶏	Long,—Tau Ko	8	豈
Geese,—Ngoi	25	鵝	Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	6	紅
Geese, Wild S'hai,—Shang-ho Yea Ngoi	pair 1	上海野鵝	Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan	5	青
Musk Deer,—Wong Keng	each 1	黃鵝	Red,—Hung Ker	5	芥
Haro, Shanghai,—Tu Chai	—	鬼仔	Cabbage, Chinese, com,—Kai Choy	10	菜
Partridge,—Cho Khoo	pair \$1	山鵪	Cabbage Red,—Hung Yee Choy	12	紅
Pheasant,—Shan Kai	each 30	白	Cabbage, Shanghai,—Yeh Choi	16	菜
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kup	22	軍口白鵝	Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	—	筍
„ Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kup	22	鵝鴨	Cauliflower, Large size,—Tai Yeh Oi Fa	—	花
Quail,—Um Chun	dozen 1	不花鑑	Medium size,—Cheang Yeh Oi Fa	—	菜
Rico Birds,—Wo Fa Cheul	each 1	沙雞	Small size,—Zai Yen Oi Fa	—	花
Snipe,—Sa-Ohoy	lb. 60	火	Carrots,—Kam Shum	10	竹
Turkeys, Cock—Phor Kai Kung	43	公	Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kau Choi	8	莧
„ Hen, " Na	—	上海水鴨	English,—Young Kau Choi	—	莧
Wild Ducks, S'hai—Shang hoi Sui Ap	—	水鴨仔	Chillies Dried,—Gon Lat Chiu	20	紅
Teal,—Sui Ap Chai	—	城水鴨	Red,—Hung Far Chiu	5	豆
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang-Shing Sui Ap	—		Green,—Ching Lit Chiu	10	財
FISH.					
海鮮					
Cts.					
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 9	局魚	Mushrooms, Fresh,—Sang Cho Koo	—	金山
Bream,—Bin Yu	17	海魚	Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 10	一
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sia Yu	17	鯉魚	Oktreos...	lb. 14	洋
Carp,—Li Yu	20	赤魚	Onions, Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	10	慈
Catfish,—Chik Yu	18	麗魚	Green,—Sang Chong	6	悲
Codfish,—Man Yu	18	鱈魚	Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Chong Tau	6	悲
Crabs,—Hai	18	蟹	Papaw, 1st qual.,—Tai Man Sau Kui	each 12	大
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	15	墨魚	2nd Chung	8	中
Dab,—Sa Mang Yu	17	沙丁魚	Parsley,—Kun Cho	—	岸
Dace,—Wong Mei Lun	12	鱒魚	Green Peas,—Ching Tau	3	青
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa	9	跌倒沙	Potatoe, Sweet,—Fan Shu	3	筍
Eels, Congor,—Hoi Mann	17	海鰻	Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Shu Tsa	—	筍
„ Fresh water,—Tam Sin Yu	17	淡大魚	Japan,—Yut Poon Shu Tsa	8	筍
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	32	黃鰻	American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsa	—	筍
Frogs,—Tien Kai	36	石斑魚	Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsa	3	筍
Garoupa,—Sek Pan...	60	白鰻	Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	5	瓜
Gudgeon,—Pak Kup Yu	12	甲魚	Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	—	白
Herring,—Tso Pak...	20	花膠	Rhubarb (fresh),—Tai Wong	10	大
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kup	40	腳	Sage,—Tee So	8	葉
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	22	鳥魚	Shallots,—Gon Chung Tau	4	慈
Loach,—Wu Yu	20	蝦魚	Spinach,—Yin Choi	8	悲
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	50	白蝦	Tomatoes,—Fan Ker	5	苦
Mackerel,—Chi Yu...	32	芒螺	Taro,—Wu Tau	4	新
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	28	螺	Tu-Lu,—Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak	2	力
Mullet,—Chai Yu	28	螺	English,—Young Lo Pak	3	栗
Oysters,—Sang Hoo	20	生蠔	Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	—	馬
Parrotfish,—Kai Kung Yu	18	蠔	(American),—Kam-san Chit Kwa	10	桂林
Pike,—Fa Paw Poong	19	花鮑	Water Cress,—Sai Yenng Cho	5	馬路
Plaice,—Pan Yu	8	斑鰭	Lily root,—Lin Ngau	6	葛
Pike,—Fa Paw Poong	18	鰭	Yams,—Ta Shu	—	葛
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	24	黑	The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.	—	葛
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	30	白	W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS,	—	葛
Pawn,—Ming Ha	32	明蝸	Secretary, Sanitary Board	—	葛
Ray,—Pai Pa Se	9	蝸		—	葛
Rock Fish,—Sek Ka Kung	18	石		—	葛
	10	砂		—	葛

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS,

COMMERCIAL

To Sail

Sensational Rise in Philippine Hemp.

Fine hemp has made a sensational advance in price that has carried the market to the highest levels of more than six years and is bringing a flow of golden dollars for the planters of the Philippines. The upward movement, says the "Manila Times" of July 18, began three weeks ago and apparently was not anticipated by many of the leaders in the local trade. It was followed by a series of sharp rises, and to-day the market is strong and buoyant with every prospect of climbing to still higher levels.

Three weeks ago good current was selling at P18.50; today it commands P22. In the same period midway has climbed from P16.25 to P20. Fair current of United States quality went from P12.50 to P15, and fair current United Kingdom quality from P8.75 to P10 in the three weeks that the market has been bounding upward.

All the hemp that is reaching the market is being promptly bought at these figures and production for the year is far ahead of that of last year. To July 14, 1911 the production was 710,000 bales; on that day of this year it was 760,000 bales, a load of an even 50,000 bales.

The conditions that have contributed to the sensational rise do not appear to be clearly understood here. There is some indication that American buyers anticipate a shortage in production, and it is manifest that the drought throughout the Philippines has had a tendency to strengthen this belief. But production is heavier than last year and there is as yet no indication that the drought has affected the supply.

Several of the large local dealers are buying and all the good hemp that is offered is being taken. The coarse and common grades of hemp have not been materially affected by the rise and their prices have only made fractional advances.

Speaking of the situation one well known dealer said: "I cannot tell what causes have contributed to the remarkable advance, but it is clear that the market is strong and buoyant and all the fine hemp, and especially those for consumption in the United States, are being bought as quickly as they are offered. The belief that there is to be a shortage in production, and the local drought, have evidently contributed to produce the conditions that now exist. The quality of our hemp runs in cycles or spots, but just now a considerable amount of good hemp is being produced. The coarse hemp got slow in price that the careless planters realized it was not worth while to get them out and that it was worth while to strip good hemp. The provincial buyers and dealers have also been helping out by insisting on better qualities, and we can see the result of their work and influence."

Stock Exchange Reform.

The Shanghai Stock Exchange is not the only institution that has felt the need for reorganization after the rubber boom of 1910, says the "N. China Daily News." The London Stock Exchange has been busy for nearly two years reforming itself, although the need in that instance was not so urgent as was the case with Shanghai. For a considerable time the committee was drafting reforms, and it drafted new rules. On a recent date certain rules were put before members for approval, and "80 per cent. of the whole body of members were against the rules." It looks as if, in some cases at least, things are better managed in Shanghai.

Straits Finances.

The finances of the Straits Settlements continue to be satisfactory, and the report for 1911 shows an increase of \$2,308,75 over the estimate of revenue of \$9,100,436. The actual expenditure was \$9,055,380, as compared with the estimate of \$8,846,208. The excess of revenue over expenditure in 1911 was \$2,233,832, and the balance in favour of the Colony on January 1, 1912 was \$7,263,146.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE STEAMSHIP

"DILWARA," Capt. W. J. Bush p., will be despatched for the above on TO-MORROW, the 26th July, at Noon.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 20 days).

The Steamer leaves about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Kobe (Inland Sea), returning via Moji, providing a stay of 6 to 8 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer. Fare for round trip \$120.

For further particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1912. [62]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Bangkok, Madras, and Mauritius.

THE STEAMSHIP

"GREGORY APGAR," Capt. J. E. Drake, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1912. [626]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP

"INDRAGHURI," Capt. W. E. Kelway, will be despatched as above on 30th July.

This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of silicon passengers. Fare to Boston or New York £12.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1912. [627]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA-LINIE FOR NEW YORK

THE STEAMSHIP

"AMBRIA," Capt. W. Evans, will be despatched as above on or about the 31st August, 1912.

For freight apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. [534]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIA LINE.

(Bucknall Steamship Lines, Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP

"KANAS," Captain R. Linklater, will be despatched from this Port on or about the 9th August.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1912. [496]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

With liberty to call at the Malaya Coast.

European Sailing from Boracay,

FOR NEW YORK.

On or about 23rd August.

S.S. "ATHOLL" ...

S.S. "DACRE" ...

On or about 1st September.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1912. [525]

Hongkong-New York.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malaya Coast)

S.S. "INVEROLYDE"

on or about 10th September, 1912.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1912. [557]

Public Companies

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

AN Interim Dividend of Two Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June will be payable on MONDAY, 24th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office. THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF the company will be closed from SATURDAY, the 20th July to MONDAY, the 23rd July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHSCOTT, Acting Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents for the

WEST POINT BUILDING

Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1912. [600]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LTD.

A N Interim Dividend of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June will be payable on MONDAY, 24th July on which date dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, the 20th July to MONDAY, the 23rd July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHSCOTT,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1912. [607]

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEEN-SECOND ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

IN THE COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, 11-14 Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 6th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 16th August, both days inclusive, by Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. CHARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. [518]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE STEAMSHIP

"CARMARTHENSHIRE," having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6 p.m., 29th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 10 a.m. claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1912. [535]

NOTICES

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE unexpectedly large demand for

GAS COOKING STOVES

has exhausted the Company's stock of new stoves.

More are being telegraphed for, and

intending customers for same are re-

quested to furnish their names and

addresses to the Company so that no undue delay will occur in fitting the stoves when they arrive.

GEORGE CURRY, Local Secretary.

Gas Office, Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. [509]

Consignee

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"COBLENZ," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on orders intimation is received from the Consignee before noon to day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must

be presented on or before the 22nd August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1912. [525]

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Depository of the U.S. Government in the Philip- pines and the Bank of Panama.

Head Office—16, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay Calcutta

Colombo Colombo

Colombia Manila

Cuba Panama

Hongkong Shanghai

Colombia Yokohama

Capital and Reserve \$6,800,000

ABOVE CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$1,000,000

NET RESERVE \$1,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSI-

NESS transacted.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED fixed for the year at

4% per annum or for shorter periods, at rates, which

CORRESPONDENCE:

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]]

"ANOTHER INJUSTICE"

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".

Sir.—Another injustice, not to Ireland, but to a firm with an Irish name. Your reporter at the Police Court yesterday must have mixed drinks on his way down. The case referred to is the Sanitary Board v Kelly & Walsh.

Re the first paragraph of the report, the ordinary reader is likely to think it concerned our premises at York Buildings, Chater Road, but it concerns a different neighbourhood altogether.

In the second paragraph, I am reported to say that I thought the Landlord was responsible. Nothing of the kind. The Inspector said he thought this was so, but I accepted responsibility for Kelly & Walsh. The defence set up was of an entirely different character and cannot be detailed here as the matter is closed. The verdict was "Dismissed with a caution." My own idea of a verdict would be "Dismissed with a caution to the Sanitary Dept." For being too dignified to answer, by letter or visit, of Inspector, correspondence in May last asking for details as to what they exactly required when we were anxious to meet their demands.

For sending out a summons when the work had already been in hand for 2 or 3 days; work having been started the day after the Inspector first saw the Manager of K. & W.

For not condemning the Police Courts as pestiferous miserable holes not fit for human beings whilst condemning the premises really superior, as in this case. Of course the Sanitary Office is not absolutely altogether free from worry. He can worry other people to his heart's content because he has all the majesty of the Hongkong Government behind him. But at the same time I dare say some people worry him with complaints about other people. For instance some busy-bodies would like to close all public latrines. They forget that if this course was adopted it would drive the Chinese labouring public into the public streets. With apologies for troubling you.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. May (of Kelly & Walsh Ltd.)
Hongkong, July 25, 1912.

P. S. I notice your esteemed contemporaries the "Daily Press" and the "S.C. Morning Post" have apparently had the indecency to copy from your report as they have made the same error re the defense. I hope they will have the decency to refute it after seeing this letter.

THE JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN BIRTHDAY SHILLING FUND.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".

Sir.—At a Meeting of the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils held on Saturday last, it was decided to start locally a branch of the above Fund, with Sir Paul Chater as Hon. Treasurer.

All Hongkong residents are invited to contribute, fifty cents being taken as the equivalent of one shilling.

Those who are willing to contribute are requested to sign their names on one of the lists which will be found at the following places: the Hongkong Bank, the Chartered Bank, the Mercantile Bank, the Hongkong Hotel, the Peak Hotel, Messrs. Brewer & Co., Messrs. Falconer & Co., Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Messrs. Lano, Crawford & Co., and Messrs. A. Watson & Co.

The sums collected will be forwarded to London, with the names of subscribers, to be devoted to any purpose which Mr. Chamberlain may select.—Yours faithfully,

H. E. Pollock,
Hon. Secretary.
5 Queen's Road 25th July, 1912.

Automatic Telephony in Shanghai.

The automatic system of telephony, recently adopted by the General Post Office, London, is being demonstrated at the Office of the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited, 6 Peking Road, Shanghai, between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

GOEBEN STOWAWAYS.

Lights Sentences After Lengthy Trial.

The case against the Chinese stowaways from the German mail steamer Goeben came to a very tame termination at Singapore on the 18th inst. The charge against each of the seventy-six men involved was that he conspired with some members of the Goeben's crew to import himself and his companions into the Colony in a manner contrary to the Chinese Immigration Ordinance. Mr. Seth, D.P.P., prosecuted and Mr. Everitt defended. The proceedings were watched by Mr. Perkins on behalf of the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

Continuing the hearing of evidence, Mr. de Souza, of the Chinese Protectorate, was called. He stated that he boarded the Goeben on her arrival in Singapore on June 17 and assisted in searching the ship for stowaways who were reported to be on board. He went with Dr. Brooke and Mr. Pencock to the third class compartments. The last cabin to which they went was locked, so witness asked a steward for the key. After waiting a few moments, a fat Chinese came up with a key but said that nobody was within the cabin. Mr. Pencock insisted on the door being opened and eight Chinese were found inside. None of the men had tickets. They were taken to the main deck where a number of other Chinese who had been found secreted in other parts of the ship were placed.

Charge Brought by N.D.L.—Crossed-examined by Mr. Everitt. All the Chinese admitted not having tickets but they all said they had paid sums varying between \$30 and \$40 for the passage. No charge was preferred for the steamship company or the agents.

Mr. Seth pointed out that the Chinese could not be prosecuted as stowaways because the Goeben was not a British ship.

Mr. S. E. Francis, boarding officer, Marine Department, described the finding of the Chinese in the coal bunkers. He said he was first shown bunkers full of coal and the head fireman tried to put him off searching. He called for a European engineer and was conducted to another bunker which was empty of coal. He had some difficulty in getting through the door as the people who were inside had been sitting against the door to prevent an entrance being effected. There were electric lights in the bunker covered over with pieces of cloth, and 50 Chinese were found hidden against the bulkhead. They all had their sleeping mats.

Had given Money to Hongkong Lodging House Keepers.—To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".

Mr. Everitt submitted that no overt act of conspiracy had been proved against the accused. They had paid money to the lodging-house keepers at Hongkong. They were allowed to walk about the ship as ordinary passengers. The only thing that could be said was that the cabins were locked from the outside and the court was asked to infer from that that there was a conspiracy. He suggested that the men could not be charged under the section, the whole *raison d'être* of which was to ensure that coolies should not be brought down on rotten ships. The Crown had adopted the attitude of whipping the small dog because they could not kick the master. Could the court have any doubt that the people who ought to be charged were the firemen, and third class stewards, and if the inspection was carried out in the same way on German ships as on British ships, then the first officer also? It must be obvious to the veriest child that that was not the first time that German mail steamers had been used for that purpose, whether with or without the cognisance of the ship's officers. A weaker case or a more extraordinary straining of the law because the Crown had allowed the chief offender to go, was never before a court.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined the cabin passengers \$2 each and those from the bunkers \$1, the two men who had given evidence at the first hearing being exempted.—"Shire Times."

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe. Letters for this route should be superscribed via Siberia.

The Parcel Post to the Chinese provinces of Hupeh and Hunan is now resumed.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London Due Shanghai
July 3 July 20
July 6 July 22

MAILS DUE.

English, Yedo, 26th inst.
One and Am., Monteville, 26th inst.
American, Mongolia, 27th inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Pai I and Haiphong—Per Hanol, 26th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow—Per Haitan 26th July, 10 a.m.

Weihaiwei and Tientsin—Per Chiping, 26th July, 11 a.m.

Straits, Ceylon and Indias via Bombay—Per Kamakura-naru, 26th July, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 26th July, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Tjikini, 26th July, 4 p.m.

Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Johanne, 26th July, 6 p.m.

Hollow, Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Sungking, 26th July, 5 p.m.

Straits and Burma—Per Indra, 27th July, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Siberia—Per Dilwara, 26th July, 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail.

Philippines Islands—Per Yongsang, 27th July, 1 p.m.

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Tjimahi, 27th July, 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 27th July, 1.15 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per G. Apur, 27th July, 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Yingchow, 27th July, 5 p.m.

Weihaiwei, Ch-fan and Tientin—Per Hui-hou, 27th July, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Choy-sung, 27th July, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow—Per Fo-chow, 27th July, 6 p.m.

Siberian Mail.

French Mail.

Philippines Islands—Per Ton, 30th July, 3 p.m.

Philippines Islands—Per Zafiro, 30th July, 3 p.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Kamo-maru, 30th July, 6 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per Nikko-maru, 31st July, 11 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Iota, 31st July, 1 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Kutang, 31st July, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Koo-tang—Per Fooksang, 1st Aug., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chihsia, 1st Aug., 8 p.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaid, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents).—Per Po-Yen-sien, 30th July, 11 a.m.

Formosa via Koo-tang, Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.O., and Seattle (Wash.)—Per Salo-maru, 30th July, 8 p.m.

Philippines Islands—Per Tiong, 30th July, 10 a.m.

Philippines Islands—Per Zafiro, 30th July, 8 p.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Kamo-maru, 30th July, 6 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per Nikko-maru, 31st July, 11 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Iota, 31st July, 1 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Kutang, 31st July, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Koo-tang—Per Fooksang, 1st Aug., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chihsia, 1st Aug., 8 p.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaid, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 2nd Aug., at 5 p.m.—Per Delta, 3rd Aug., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Ashai, 3rd Aug., 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Montague, 3rd Aug., 6 p.m.

English Mail.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

German Mail. Simla, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaid, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 a.m. Extra postage 10 cents).—For Princess Alice 7th Aug., 11 a.m.

Australian Mail. Philippine Islands—Yap, Angaur, Friedrich Wilhelms-hafen, Rabaul, Herberts-hafen, Matupi, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Brisbane—Per Coblenz, 10th Aug., 8 a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Clara Jansen, Gor. s.s., 1,108, A. Uldrup, 24th July—Haiphong 1st July, Coal.—J. & Co.

Dilwara, Br. s.s., 3,401, W. J. Bishop, 19th July—Calcutta via Poosang and Singapore 3rd July, Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Hooshing, Br. s.s., 1,423, W. D. Welsh, 2d July—Guaymas 8th June, Ballast—Eug Bok Fong.

Fukal Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,087, H. Tomioka, 23rd July—Moji 16th July, Coal.—M. B. K. Gregory Apoor, Br. s.s., 2,961, J. E. Drake, 10th July—Moji 15th July, Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Iaitan, Br. s.s., 1,180, J. S. Roach, 24th July—Coast Ports 23rd July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Haoli, Br. s.s., 739, G. Bouliar, 20th July—Haiphong and Pakhoi 18th July, Gen.—A. R. Mart.

Heimdal, Nor. s.s., 762, T. A. Johnson, 18th July—Cheribon 8th July Sugar and Rice.—T. & Co.

Itinde, Br. s.s., 3,398, A. J. Evans, 24th July—Kob 16th and Moji 18th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Johanne, Gor. s.s., 952, H. Ipland, 22nd July—Haiphong and Hollow 21st July, Gen.—J. & Co.

Loyok, Ger. s.s., 1,016, G. Schulze, 18th July—Bangkok 12th July, Rice—B. & S.

Minnesota, Am. s.s., 13,823, T. W. Garlick, 28th July—Seattle 18th June, and Manila 21st July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Nile, Br. s.s., 2,185, Geo. S. Lapnik, 19th July—San Francisco 22nd June, Gen.—P. M. Co.

Pontong, Br. s.s., 998, W. Botefubr, 30th June—Hongay 28th June, Coal—B. & S.

Sado Maru, Jap. s.s., 8,600, K. Asakawa, 21st July—Shanghai 18th July—N.Y.K.

Snugklang, Br. s.s., 987, H. Mathias, 21st July—Haiphong 19th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,015, G. Jenkins, 18th July—Salon 11th July, Rice—Chinese.

Tjikini, Dut. s.s., 4,786, P. J. Scholten, 20th July—Batavia 12th July, Sugar.—J. C. J. L.

Tjimahi, Dut. s.s., 2,170, Soeharto, 23rd July—Amy 21st July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Yuenlong, Br. s.s., 1,224, P. H. Roll, 28th July—Manila 20th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

SAILING VESSEL.

Comet, Br. 4-masted Barque, 2,890.

W. J. Davis, 18th June—New York 3rd Feb., Oil.—R. O. Co.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1912.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Tytan..... 710' below sea level